

M A R R L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 26, 1786.

M A D R I D, O c t o b e r 1.

THE king, our sovereign, desirous to testify to the emperor of Morocco, how sensibly he felt the tokens of friendship, by which that monarch has distinguished himself towards the king and his subjects, ever since the former sent Mahomet Ben Otman as his ambassador to this court, a friendly step which has induced his catholic majesty to forget the resentment to which the siege of Melisse, in 1774, had given rise, and to appoint lieutenant colonel Don Francisco de Salinas Marino, his envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Morocco, with presents worthy of the giver, and of the monarch they were intended for. In consequence whereof, his excellency embarked at Cadix on the 27th of April, on board his majesty's frigate St. Lucia, carrying with him, amongst other presents, twelve Algerine slaves, who had been set at liberty, and three days after landed at Mogador.

During the month of May, which his excellency spent at the above place, he was, by order of his Moorish majesty, treated with the utmost regard and politeness. Our ambassador was to wait there till the arrival of Sidy Abdalbas, Abdraxamici, the emperor's father-in-law. On the 4th of June, lieutenant-colonel de Salinas, with the former, made a pompous entry into the city of Morocco, and was visited in the evening by the pacha of Duguela, the prime minister, who assured his excellency, in the emperor's name, that the Spaniards were the nation he most of all respected and esteemed, that his majesty looked upon as already granted, whatever the envoy should demand. This was confirmed to him by the monarch himself, at the first audience, on the 6th of June, not in the places usually appropriated to such purposes, but in an apartment near the envoy's palace, where the emperor walked, though then afflicted with a deflection on his eyes, in order to distinguish the reception of the Spanish envoy, with more than ordinary solemnity. At a second audience, which took place four days after the first, his Moorish majesty was pleased to grant to the Spaniards a considerable deduction in the duties laid on the exportation of pulse, almonds, large and small cattle; to repeal all duties laid on poultry, eggs, oranges, lemons, dates, figs, all kinds of greens and fruits; and also to repeal in their favour all such port, and other duties, paid by the other nations trading in the above commodities, at Tetuan, Tangiers, and Larraone. These privileges are to be enjoyed by the Spaniards only.

The monarch gave free leave to engineer Don Vincento Tougno to take the plan and charts of the coast, from Tetuan to Cape-Spartai; giving him two of his guards to accompany him in his expedition. His majesty ordered further, that the Moors in the neighbourhood of Melisse and Alhedemas, should give up the artillery, by means of which the restless and turbulent chiefs of those countries had committed to many depredations, contrary to his express command, and against his will, adding, if they should again dare to fire at our people, his majesty would never take in bad part our treating them in the same manner. Finally, the monarch was pleased to permit our missionaries to settle at Tetuan. To crown his benevolence, his Moorish majesty, at the pressing solicitations of Don Francisco Salinas, ordered an American ship, lately taken by one of his majesty's frigates, to be delivered up with its cargo to our envoy, together with her crew and passengers, who were then in bondage, the monarch hinting at the same time, that he was very desirous to enter into a treaty of peace with the United States of America, by the mediation of his most catholic majesty.

The emperor mean while gave to our envoy six Spaniards, natives of the Canary Islands, who had escaped from shipwreck off Cape Noni, and six deserters from the Spanish settlement. These were, on the return of the envoy, put into the hands of count O'Reilly, but pardoned by his majesty, at the pressing request of Don Salinas. The Americans and their ship, the latter indeed in a very bad condition, were given up to the American consul at Cadiz. As a farther gift to his most catholic majesty, one lion, hyena, and four ostriches, together with goats and sheep from Tadlet, were sent from Mogador to Cadiz, assuring our envoy at the same time, that in case the Spaniards should ever be in want of corn or other grain, he would give them leave to export any quantity from his dominions.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 7.

We are happy to find, that the paragraph which has appeared in several daily and evening papers,

representing three American houses having lately stopped payment, appears to be void of foundation.

The ships lately arrived from China, bring accounts, that an edict had passed there, as much to the honour of the reigning emperor as it is injurious to this nation, in restraining a very valuable branch of trade, by which the French, Danish, and Swedes; but especially the English, have some years past been greatly benefited, and immense sums of the riches of the east brought into this country. The viceroy, and other mandarines of that province, ambitious to exceed each other in the number and magnificence of their presents to the emperor upon the anniversary of his accession to the throne, and on some other great festivals, as soon as they are informed of the arrival of any ships with articles of clock work and jewelry, ordered whatever they thought proper to be sent them into the city for their inspection: this the merchants are obliged to comply with, though they were seldom paid above a tenth of their value, which had brought ruin and bankruptcy upon some of them, who are at this time prisoners in Tartary; and others, by the same means, were so reduced, as to be incapable of paying the emperor's duties, or the merchants of distant provinces their debts. At length the grievance became so intolerable, that the merchants of Pekin, to whom those of Canton were largely indebted, were prevailed on to make use of their interest with one of the emperor's favourites, through whose interposition that redress was at last obtained, which the merchants of Canton had long solicited in vain. For no sooner was the emperor informed of their distressed situation, than a mandarine of inflexible integrity (said to be one of the imperial blood) was sent down to Canton to inquire into the nature and causes of the merchants complaints. Upon this mandarine's arrival at Cantow, it soon evidently appeared from an examination of the merchants and their book-keepers, and from the inspection of their books, that the value of the presents annually sent to the emperor, exclusive of those otherwise disposed of, amounted to an enormous sum, for which the merchants were paid a very inconsiderable and inadequate compensation. These facts being fully proved, the merchants then represented the extortions of the Europeans, who annually brought these expensive articles to Canton, as very great, and the obligations they had been under to purchase the same, as absolutely ruinous to them. In consequence of the report made by this mandarine, on his return to court, an order, strongly enforced, was sent from Pekin, that no mandarine, of any rank whatever, should presume in future to send any presents to the emperor, except that mandarine alone, who presided over the customs and commerce of Canton; and from him presents would be received only once a year to a limited amount, not exceeding a tenth of that before expended in those presents. This, it seems, is but one instance in a thousand of the Chinese monarch's regard for the welfare of his subjects in every part of his empire, by relieving them from their oppressions, and punishing their oppressors, as has been the case with the viceroy of Canton, who, it is said, was cited to the tribunal of Pekin, and disgraced.

Oct. 26. A correspondent who has made a tour of the lakes in Cumberland, informs us, there is growing in the vicinity of Cocker-mouth, a large yew-tree, whose branches, though exceeding bushy, and in a circular form, cover 556 square yards of ground; from the trunk or stem, proceed 14 or 15 branches, every one of which is the size of a corpulent man's body: The farmers, from motives of prudence, have cut away the small branches, to prevent cattle from being poisoned by eating the young sprouts; had these branches been suffered to grow, it probably might have covered upwards of a thousand yards. The country people there have an imaginary idea, that these kind of trees are 500 years in growing to perfection, remain 500 years in that state, and that they are 500 years in decaying; as this tree has not been discerned either to increase or diminish in size, by the oldest man there, it may, from the above supposition, be from six to nine hundred years old.—A few years ago, the present proprietor had 700*l.* bid for it by a cabinet-maker, who proposed furnishing from this tree, the whole timber necessary for a nobleman's country seat. One of his ancestors had 120*l.* bid for it by a timber merchant, when wood was not a quarter of its present value. In the year 1769, the late duke of Portland, struck with the vastness of its appearance, sent two surveyors to take a drawing of it.

Oct. 28. The Spaniards have a ship of 100 guns nearly off the stocks at Ferrol; built on the model

of our Royal Sovereign of 110 guns; but the master of an English trader, who has seen both ships, gives greatly the preference to the latter, which is seven feet longer than any ship in either the Spanish or French navy, and is superior in point of grandeur and elegance of architecture.

Such very peculiar respect did the king of Spain pay to the memory of an officer who was killed in the late war, that even his widow, who survived him only nine weeks, was buried with distinguished honours at his majesty's expence.—She was placed on a spond covered with gold tissue, under a canopy, on each side of which were six noble girandoles of Mexican silver four feet high, with large tapers burning; and a golden crucifix was carried before her to the place of interment, where her husband lay.

Every nation, says a correspondent, ought to encourage the consumption of their home manufactures rather than that of any foreign, especially when they are in such circumstances as not to be obliged to shew any regard for their neighbours: Then why not, in consequence of the French arret against our commodities, immediately prohibit the importation of French brandy, at least lay a very heavy duty upon it?

A friend to the manufactures of Great-Britain exclaims, can any thing exceed the folly which is displayed through some late parliamentary transactions!—We fall from absurdity to absurdity in endless progression. Why prohibit the exportation of hardware? Why not let our Sheffield and Birmingham manufactures be viewed as usual, by admiring spectators from all parts of the world?—Have not the praises bestowed on our artisans in that branch excited their emulation? Is not an extensive demand for their workmanship not only necessary for their support, but contributory also to the national wealth? What have we to dread now more than hitherto from foreign powers?—Can they rival us in this trade? Surely no.—Years must pass before they could so far benefit by our labours; and yet we seem as if we feared that by bare inspection they could at once become inspired with our knowledge and our arts. But what have we acquired by such silly proceedings? We have injured and irritated a set of worthy men useful and industrious in the community; insulted and oppressed, they now actually offer their services where their merit may be better rewarded.—Neighbouring kingdoms despise the impotent malice of the present administration, and ridicule our weakness. They retaliate with spirit.—They say, “withhold from us and we will withhold from you.”—Thus, commerce and manufactures are checked and restrained on all sides, and Englishmen become the sufferers!—And are these the precious politics of a Pitt?—Is this your second Daniel?—Is it thus the nation is to be raised from its state of dependency and debility? From such schemes and such advisers, Libera nos O Domine.

The Portuguese do certainly not oppose the commercial treaty in agitation between France and England; and if they did, probably neither of the parties would regard it.

Portugal indeed has not the smallest pretence to murmur at any new engagements, the commerce of Britain, by treaty, may enter into, inasmuch as such aggression as issues from dislocal consultation of her own interests; nay, in the case of Ireland, from constructive breach of treaty, is equivocally imputable to Portugal.

Nov. 7. The accession of the elector of Hanover to the German confederacy, is perhaps an unfortunate event in the system of continental politics, as ever happened for the interests of Great-Britain. That measure having totally alienated the court of Petersburg from that of London, and induced the emperors of Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with France, which the court of Versailles had long in vain solicited.

An artist having made two different figures, one of a horse, and the other of a woman, both exactly resembling nature, filled them with a sufficient quantity of inflammable air, and let them off last Sunday se'nnight, from the public gardens of signior Razetti, in the presence of an immense croud of spectators, who all joined in admiring the effect produced by that new kind of spectacle. The adventure ended ludicrously; for the horse happening to come down at a little distance from a man working in the field, and the animal bounding along the plain, the man mistook it for a real horse, and observing it took to a dangerous road, followed it for above half a mile, and then growing bold, took Pegasus by the hind hoof and stopped his career. The peasant was now all wonder, and seeing it bore

in its mouth a letter, which he could not read, led the horse to a neighbouring chateau, where the contents were made known to him, and an account of the reward promised therein, to any person who should bring Pegasus to its owner. It was, by the countryman, after it had been emptied, carried back to Paris.

The woman came down at Gentwilliers, and was seen by some labourers and a farmer, who all mistook the figure that then stood still, for a real living creature in distress. None, however, dared to advance towards it, except the farmer, who took it up in his arms; but to his great surprise found that instead of a real woman, he was hugging an inflated bladder. This, like the former, was also conveyed back to Paris, and restored to the owner.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 9.

The following proposals for supplying the planters in this island, with lumber, provisions, &c. from America, on contract for three, five, or seven years, have been handed about London, from some very respectable houses:

I. They will agree to deliver at the port of Kingston, to the order of such gentlemen who choose to contract, every article that may be wanted from the states of America, from time to time; at the current cash price of said articles at the city of Philadelphia; adding thereto only the customary charges of commission; insurance and freight, all at the same rate as paid before the war; in payment for which they will receive (on delivery of the goods at Kingston) rum, at the current cash price, less 51. per cent to be allowed for trouble, &c. &c. or in sterling bills of exchange, at par, in the planters option.

II. They will agree to ship from Philadelphia, at all seasons of the year (in their own ships) goods on commission, at the rate of freight before mentioned, and in payment for amount invoice, they will value on the planter in London at current rate of exchange: but the freight to be paid in rum, &c. on delivery of the goods in Kingston.

III. They will agree to supply regularly, agreeable to any indent, for quantities or times, i. e. for any quantity to be delivered at different times of the year, at the present Philadelphia prices (adding charges aforesaid) so that the planter at once may be on certainty, and not liable to the variation of markets. In order to explain this proposition more clearly they have annexed a Philadelphia price current of the 8th of March last, and by way of example will select the article white-oak staves, on which the following calculation is made; viz.

	Jamaica cur.	L. S. D.
White-oak hoghead staves at 81. 10s.		
Philadelphia currency per M. exchange 170l. per cent. is sterling 51.	7	0 0
Wharfage, &c. (suppose)	0	8 0
Commission 51. per cent.	0	7 3 1/2
Freight,	4	10 0
Insurance to cover 71. 15s. 3d. at	0	3 10
Wharfage on landing	0	10 0
Net cost of MWO staves at Jamaica	12	9 1 1/2
For which rum will be received in payment, &c.		

By this calculation it appears that staves would come considerably higher than they used to be in Jamaica before the war.

It is true they are so—but it is owing to their having risen at Philadelphia nearly 100l. per cent. of course the Jamaica price must be in proportion, for it would be unreasonable to expect goods at Jamaica at the old prices, when the prices in America have advanced so considerably. However, the planter having it in his option to embrace the first or second proposition, will have the chance of a fall of markets entirely in his favour. The next calculation shews the terms on which an American house could do the same business, viz.

	American cur.	L. S. D.
White-oak staves at Philadelphia	7	0 0
Must allow all the former charges	5	19 11 1/2
At the same time if the consignment was made for sale, the factor's charges for sales and remittance, &c. is 1 1/2 per cent.	1	12 6
	L. 14	12 5 1/2

It is therefore plain, that the Americans cannot afford to carry on that trade (even supposing it remained in their option to take rum or not) on terms so advantageous to the planter as contained in the foregoing propositions. To which the proposers will add another, viz.

IV. That any planter who may wish to have his supplies delivered at his own estate (instead of Kingston) shall have it done without additional expence, provided they deliver their indent early enough in the season, so that the ships may arrive before Christmas, and agree to dispatch said ships with first of the crop to England, in preference to all other ships, and at current rate of freight for time being.

And in order to shew that they are serious, and equal to any engagements that they may enter into, they will find unexceptionable security for the performance of covenants on their part, and at the same time requiring it from others.

Nov. 10. The speedy arrival of the London ships is looked for, with great anxiety, as table furniture is at a high price:—Not a cask of porter to be got, although, we hear, 321 per ton have been offered; and London bottled and Bath porter sell at Spanish-town for 20s. per dozen.

Produce keeping up at so high a price will oblige the Americans to return chiefly ballast with silver; which makes that article very scarce.

NEWBURY-PORT, December 21.

In the Tuscan and Papal territories, travellers have noted with surprise, that in the former, where no crimes, except treason, and some species of murder, were punished with death, and all others expiated by proportionate labour in chains, the houses, roads, &c. were very secure; but in the latter, where almost every crime was capital, robberies and murders were frequent; and yet, only a small ditch divides these two territories.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western Country, dated December, 1785.

"I suppose that by this time the gentlemen who were sent out by congress to survey this country, and lay it out into townships have got back to New-York, and made their report to congress.

"Little has been done; nor was the prospect of success great. Mr. Hutchins came out too late in the season to make any considerable progress, had he found the Indians no way hostile.

"I think there must be few delegates in congress who are well acquainted with the nature of the Indians, or of the country they have purchased of them. The supposition, that the Indians would consider themselves bound by the contract which they had made with the commissioners at fort M'Intosh, was almost groundless. The several tribes of Indians, scattered over the territories of the United States, are not organized into political bodies in such a manner as to authorise any characters among them to treat with congress, or negotiate any business with such solemnity, and to extend, as to render the same obligatory on the whole tribe to which they belong. It is true, they have among them those they call their chiefs and warriors; but these possess no more the rights of sovereignty over their tribes than the principal leaders of a mob do over their followers: In either case, while their demagogues conduct their designs, agreeable to the wishes of those they lead, they will support their influence; but the moment the crowd, or even an individual, forms a wish to pursue other measures, there is no law or constitution whereby to restrain, or power to punish an infraction:—of this the Wolf lately gave demonstration to the party with colonel Lewis. The Indians are hardly one remove from a state of nature, politically considered:—there is no such thing among them as national justice. What security then can congress expect to derive from their compacts, especially while the British remain their commentators? The history of all the Indian wars, from the time of the first Christian setting foot in North-America to the present day, has been one continued series of Indian treachery, perfidy and falsehood: no treaty has ever bound them, no present has ever bought them to be friendly or just, one day longer than they believed it their interest to be so; fear alone can restrain their conduct, or reduce them to reason. Why then should congress raise their hopes on the success of treaties, from which nothing permanent can be expected? Who ever thought of trusting bears and wolves one yard beyond the length of their chain?

"The commissioners now at the Miami may treat with, and make presents to the Indians; and the Indians, such as design to attend the treaty, in their turn will promise and make cessions of all the land asked of them. This they expect as a matter of course when they set out from their castles, otherwise they do not attend at a treaty. But does it follow, or can the most credulous believe, that Mr. Hutchins and his surveyors, in consequence of the treaty, may return into this country next spring, and prosecute their business undisturbed? I think not: unless they are escorted by a military force, they will again most assuredly be disappointed. The case then seems to be reduced to this alternative, that the United States must either keep up such a force against the savages as will awe them to peace and faith, or abandon their views of selling and surveying the federal lands, on the northwest of the Ohio river: but what system will be the most eligible to adopt in order to effect this force, and give a tone to our treaties, requires some consideration.

"We have heard in these parts, that the inhabitants settled on the Kaskaskies, in the Illinois country, have made application to congress, praying that honourable body to give them a system of government: it is hoped congress will pay more attention to their petition. This will be forming a very good flank of several hundred militia on our left wing as we advance into the Indian country. The people settled on the Wabash river, at post Vincent, will make a very considerable addition to the militia of Kaskaskies: these, properly seconded by emigrants suffered by congress to go from the Atlantic states, and settle on a line or range of country from the southwest shores of Lake Erie, so as to close upon the head waters of the Wabash, and form a chain of settlements from the waters of St. Lawrence to the Mississippi; this range of settlements again, reinforced by a few hundred soldiers in actual pay of the United States, properly disposed along the country in stockaded forts, and the whole put under the command of a governor of equal prudence and ability to the importance of his trust, will at once form a barrier against the savages; and cover all the country to the east and southeast of this chain, or range of settlements: then, and I fear never till then, will the surveyors be able to perform their business.

And all this may conveniently be done in the course of the next year, if the United States in Congress assembled will take up the business in time and with spirit.

"Numbers in these parts are very impatient to become adventurers in some form or other; and they are only restrained from bursting into the federal lands, by their love and attachment to the United States, who have peremptorily forbid an intrusion. They stand here as it were on tip-toe to be gone; nor could the whole host of savages, clothed in horrors form, delay them one month, should congress give them leave.

"And here much might be said, with regard to the ordinances of congress of the 20th May last, directing the federal lands to be surveyed from Lake Erie to the river Ohio. Much of the country is rough, and will be extremely difficult to survey: Nor can the surveyors do it for the rewards allowed them; but even that is sinking much of the land, by the expence of surveying in the first instance. Some of the lands will not sell in a century; yet there is two dollars a mile advance in expence; with interest thereon in a compound ratio, until they do sell. And such lands as are inviting cannot be had, but by such a circumrotation in the business as is exceedingly discouraging. To say nothing of the price, you have first to view the lot, township, and obtain the number and quality, none will buy the land uninformed; then to trace that number out at the board of treasury, perhaps you will have to pursue it to New-Hampshire or Georgia; and there wait long before the number you are in pursuit of will be exposed to vendue; and after all it may be bid out of your hands, and the whole of your designs blasted, at a great expence. This perhaps may be all right, but I confess that I do not see the propriety of it. If it be true, that the United States are indebted; that they wish to pay their debts; and that the federal lands are the only property of which they are possessed, without the necessity of asking from, and the possibility of being denied by an individual state, supplies in some other way; and that they wish to sell those lands for the purpose of paying their debts—then it is passing strange to me, that gentlemen, wise as those who form the sovereignty of the United States, should not do as has been done by those who seek a market, in all ages, and in all countries—court the buyer, by spreading the tempting wares in his way, and making such terms as are easy and agreeable."

Jan. 14. A London paper of September 10 says, that numbers of men have been enlisted privately in the Highlands of Scotland, for the service of the states-general.

A scheme was some time since laid before the English government for the employment of 200 male convicts in the island of Portland, in the stone quarries, and 100 more in the Granite mines of the island of Guernsey. The chief difficulty likely to occur, is in the securing them to their work, which is now under consideration.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

Late London papers mention, that with no more foresight than what is needful to ascertain, that effects will ever answer to the quantum of cause, it may be taken as undoubted, that the king of Prussia will carry, unopposed, every one of his points with the Dutch, not only with regard to the flat-holder, but also as to any old claims of territory, immunity, &c. &c. &c.—That the debt in India, large as it is, would be paid off in less than five years.—That the tea-trade alone has, within the last twelve months, increased above 330 per cent.—and that the muslin, the silk, and drug trades, have also had some, but not a proportionate, augmentation, as to quantity.—That new regulations for advancing industry and commerce, for settling the interest of money according to the true principles of loans, for the improvement of the British fishery, and for encouraging the trade of the British colonies, were, it was asserted, the important objects under the consideration of the ministry of Great-Britain. That early in October, Mr. Adams, the American plenipotentiary, had a long conference with his Britannic majesty at his levee.

A writer in a late Dublin news-paper observes, that the college in Ireland for the Roman catholics of that kingdom, must be of the highest utility in detaining a number of men at home, who, if they possess any genius, are separated for ever from their native soil, and made to prove a credit to foreign realms by their brilliant abilities.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatius, to his friend in Wilmington, on Delaware, dated December 11, 1785.

"The prospect of business in this island is rather gloomy at present, nor can I consider myself other than an itinerant merchant, until a very considerable change takes place. There is a report here, that a treaty of commerce is likely to take

place in Europe, profitable to (or that will extend) the American trade; which has, in some measure, thrown a damp on the spirits of those people who were preparing largely for business."

ANNAPOLIS, January 26.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 17, 1786.

ORDERED, That the proceedings relative to the removal of the seat of government, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the following question was read in the house, viz. That leave be given to bring in a bill for the removal of the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore town, in Baltimore county? The previous question was called for and put, and the said question be now put? Resolved in the Affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Stull appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Graves, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm Stevenson, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, M'Mechen, Steret, Stull, Cellars.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, De Butts, Leithbury, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Roberts, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dalhiell, Adams, Waters, Digges, Chafe, Quinn, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dalhiell, Purnell, Carey, Norris, Driver, Funk, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, The question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to remove the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore town, and that the same be published for the consideration of the people? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Graves appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Graves, Taney, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm Stevenson, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, Sewell, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Driver, M'Mechen, Steret, Stull, Cellars.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, De Butts, Leithbury, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Roberts, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dalhiell, Adams, Waters, Digges, Chafe, Quinn, John Seney, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dalhiell, Purnell, Carey, Norris, Funk, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

IN CONGRESS, MONDAY; January 2,
1786.

On motion of Mr. Pettit seconded by Mr. King, Resolved, That a sea-letter be granted to the ship Canton; Thomas Truxton, master, in the form following:

Most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honourable, venerable, wise and prudent emperors, kings, republics, princes, dukes, earls, barons, lords, burgomasters, counsellors, as also judges, officers, justiciaries and regents, of all the good cities and places whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall see these presents or hear them read:

We the United States in Congress assembled, make known, that Thomas Truxton, captain of the ship called the Canton, is a citizen of the United States of America, and that the ship which he commands belongs to citizens of the said United States; and as we wish to see the said Thomas Truxton, prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is to all the before mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said Thomas Truxton shall arrive with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive him with goodness, and treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him upon the usual tolls and expences in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate and frequent the ports, passes and territories, to the end to transact his business where and in what manner he shall judge proper, whereof we shall be willingly indebted. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Witness,

DAVID RAMSEY,

chairman, of Congress, in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, president, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our sovereignty and Independence the tenth.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

ALL persons having claims against George Dent, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

ELIZABETH DENT, executrix,
HENRY DENT, } executors.
GEORGE DENT, }

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AITCHINSON, Annapolis.

Thomas Beall, Harriot Brice, Annapolis; Lucretia Bozman, major Bruff, Talbot county; Robert Brown (2), Charles Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baillie, Nanjemoy; Leonard Branfon, Sassafras river; Chancellor Brent, Port Tobacco.

William Corbet (2), captain William Campbell, J. T. Chafe, Thomas Carlisle, William Cooke, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Joseph Court, West river; Joseph Callison (3); Landon Carter, Mount Pleasant; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Norman Carlisle, Talbot county; Richard B. Carmichael (2), Wye river; Richard Carns (2), Cool Springs; Joseph Cowman, South river.

Gabriel Duvall, Monf. Desmoulins, major John Davidson (3), Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, Pig-point; James Elzey, jun, Somerset county.

James French, Mary Foulk, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Somerset county; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent island; Alexander Ferror, Hunting creek.

Landale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Gallo-way, Joseph Gallo-way, Anne-Arundel county; Robert Glaf, Washington county.

Isaac Hanson, James Hyman, rev. William Hughes, Maria Hynes, Annapolis; William Hayward, Talbot county; Robert Harrison, Choptank river.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Austin Jenkins, St. Mary's county; Thomas Johnson, Cliffs; Thomas Johnson, Maryland.

David Kerr, Annapolis.

Mr. Levole, Annapolis; Lucy Leiper, Charles county; Robert Lilburn, Maryland; Richard Lee, Blenheim; Dr. Lang, Dorchester county; Samuel Lyle (3), Pig-point.

Hugh McKillep, William Moore, Mr. Merick, James Mitchell, Annapolis; Richard Meek, Charles county; Benjamin Mackall, Hallowing-point; John Murphy, Port Tobacco; William Muir (3), Clement's Bay; Hannah Mackey, Newport.

N. C. Neillon, Annapolis; John Newton (2); Patuxent.

David Phillips, Annapolis; John Pirie, Queen's town; Charles Pye, Notley Hall; George Purvis, Nan-cok.

Allen Quinn, Annapolis.

Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Robertson, Annapolis; Thomas Rorer, Notley Hall; Stephen Rawlings, West river.

Rev. Dr. William Smith, Richard Snuke, Annapolis; Daniel Searies, Herring Bay; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; John Stevens, Talbot county. John Lloyd Taylor, Annapolis; Henry Townsend, Maryland.

Thomas White, Samuel Wilson, Nathan Waters, John Welsh, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county; David Weems (2), Herring Bay; rev. Malon Lock Weems, London town; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting creek; Robert Wilson, Choptank.

Alexander Young, Kent county; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk-Ridge; formerly the residence of Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

It fold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore-town.

6W

B. RIDGELY,

H. RIDGELY.

January 30, 1786.

SOME persons having committed considerable damage on my land, near Annapolis, under pretence of gunning and hunting; I hereby forewarn all persons from going on the same with dogs or guns, without my leave in writing first obtained, and do give this public notice, that I will bring actions against every person that shall hereafter be found on my said land with a dog or gun, without my leave in writing.

J. T. CHASE.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unless they come immediately and pay off the same, suits will be commenced against them to March term, without respect to persons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Pool, living near John Hood's, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a white MARE, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, has a short tail, is shed before, paces and trots, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



Charles county, January 9, 1786. ALL persons having claims against Roie, Bate, (formerly of King George county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, but list of Charles county, in the state of Maryland) deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

GERARD B. CAUSIN, executor.

Kent county, January 14, 1786. WAS taken up adrift, by Benjamin Joyner, living on Eastern Neck Island, on Saturday the 9th of this instant, a row BOAT, twelve and a half feet keel, five feet beam, fourteen feet aloft, white boat top. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

MORGAN HURTT.

POCKET ALMANACKS,

For the year 1786,

To be sold at the Post-Office.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786. ALL persons having claims against the estate of A Lewis Stockett, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 3d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the state-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceased, about the 25th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, mostly nose, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, shall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

Prince-George's county, January 9, 1786.

THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt who intends to remove to the state of Virginia early in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sanberrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles-town, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cecil county, to wit:

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himself Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on suspicion of felony and committed to the goal of said county, and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniously taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person or persons who may have a just right and title in all or any part of the said goods below mentioned, may act agreeable to his right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases made and provided.

The said goods consist of two small remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of stamped linen of a good quality; one silk handkerchief spotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated spurs; a quantity of watch keys, also of door keys, &c. one case of razors, and sundry other trifling things.

The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 20th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day.

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.

SUSANNA T. MAWKINS, executrix.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th of March next, **THE** goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceased; also a valuable tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing two hundred acres, more or less. The sale will be where Walter Suit now lives, above the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be given, as can be agreed upon, for some length of time, by giving bond and approved security.

B. BURH.

THE purchasers of lands from the commissioners appointed by the late Lord Baltimore, who have not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in pursuance of an act of assembly, grants will issue, on the parties paying their respective balances agreeably to the terms of sale, to the treasurer of the western shore, with whom their accounts are lodged for that purpose.

Annapolis, January 17, 1786.

AS the time for which the subscribers entered into a partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment, at farthest by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.

WILLIAMS and NETH.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Prince-George's county, December 28, 1785.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 208 acres, more or less, lying within one mile of Piscataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houses, a small apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will answer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDELEN,
ELENOR EDELEN.

Prince-George's county, January 5, 1786.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good forest land, suitable for small grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared, and under good inclosure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edele's Mogg-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piscataway; it is well watered by a constant branch that leads through on one side of the same; the improvements are, a dwelling house 30 feet by 16, kitchen, corn house, and tobacco house; there is also a peach orchard, and a few trees of almost all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

January 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix,
SOLOMON SPARROW, administrator.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping.

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethics or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogies.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

JOURNAL OF A CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of New-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Christ Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 15th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the first-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

PRINCE-FREDERICK TOWN LOTTERY.

FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	28 10
1	50	24 15
1	40	26
1	30	22 10
1	20	22 10
1	16	24
1	12	27
1	10	37 10
1	8	60
1	6	67 10
1	4	75
1	3	350 15 6

416 Prizes,
614 Blanks, } 6.1170 7 6

From the above scheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.

THIS is to inform my customers in general, that I hope they will all come and settle with me by the 28th instant, which will enable me to discharge my debts; for this is the last time of asking, so I wish you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceptible brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.